

The Caledonian Mercury.

Edinburgh, Wednesday, October 9, 1745.

EDINBURGH, Oct. 9.

AS the printed Papers which have come down from London, for several Days past, are stuffed with personal Reflections, the grossest Misrepresentations and detestable Lies, in relating the State of Affairs in Scotland, in so much that one cannot look into them without Horror; we choose rather, than copy them, to entertain our Readers with what is authentick. And as it may be very proper to exhibit to the World at this Day an Account of the Massacre of Glenco on the 13th Day of February 1692, the first Fruits of the Blessings which the Highland Nation were to expect from the Revolution in 1688, on account of their Adherence to their rightful Sovereign; We shall in the mean time publish the Minutes of the Parliament of Scotland upon that most barbarous Tragedy, in order to set the Veracity of that Massacre beyond all Cavil.

MINUTES of the Proceedings in Parliament, held at Edinburgh Anno 1695.

May 21, 1695.

ON a Motion for the Committee for Security of the Kingdom for enquiring into the Matter of Glenco, the Most Hon. John Marquis of Tweeddale did intimate, That the King had given a Commission to several Persons to make exact Enquiry in that Matter; and that this Commission having passed the Great Seal, the Commissioners were to meet this Afternoon.— Desired by the House, That the said Commission be produced and read, which was agreed to.

May 22. His Majesty's Commission under the Great Seal, for an Enquiry into the Matter of Glenco, being read, voted, *nemine contradicente*, That his Majesty's High Commissioner transmit the humble Thanks of the Parliament to his Majesty, for ordering an Enquiry in that Matter, whereby the Honour and Justice of the Nation might be vindicated.

It being urged, That the Commission should proceed with Diligence, as being a National Concern, and that the Discovery be made known to the House before its Adjournment: His Grace assured them, that he doubted not of his Majesty's giving them Satisfaction in that Point, and that before they parted.

June 10. Rolls called, a Motion brought from the Commission appointed by his Majesty for enquiring into the Slaughter of the Glenco-men, presented by their President, which relating to certain private Articles treated, agreed in July 1691 betwixt the Earl of Breadalbane and Major General Buchan, with several of the Highland Clans then in Rebellion, and to the Depositions of the Laird of Glengary and Colonel Hill, bearing Informations of High Treason against the Earl of Breadalbane, touching the said Articles: The Motion, Articles and

Depositions were read, and after some Debate, If the Earl should be proceeded against, or the Affair delayed, It was first put to the Vote, whether the Vote should be, Insist presently, or Not? or Proceed or Delay? And it carried, Insist, or Not. It was then put to the Vote, If the King's Advocate should be ordered to insist presently in a Process of Treason against the Earl, or Not? And it carried in the Affirmative; and an Order given to the King's Advocate to raise Summons of Treason against the Earl before the Parliament accordingly. Ordered, That the Earl of Breadalbane be committed Prisoner to the Castle of Edinburgh, in order to his Trial.

June 14. Moved, That the Commission for enquiring into the Slaughter of the Glenco-men may give an Account of their Procedure therein.

June 18. Moved again, That the Commission for enquiring into the Slaughter of the Glenco-men, may give an Account to the House of their Procedure in the said Affair.

June 20. A Letter from the King, directed to his Majesty's Commissioner, being read: It was again moved, That the Commission for enquiring into the Slaughter of the Glenco-men, may give an Account to the House of their Procedure in the said Affair. His Majesty's Commissioner signified, That the Commission had now brought the said Affair to a Conclusion: That a Report thereof being prepared, it ought in Decency to be first sent to the King; and that on Monday next, since they were so earnest, he would endeavour to lay the Discovery of the said Affair before the Parliament.

June 24. Several Members insisting to have the Report of the Commission for enquiring into the Slaughter of the Glenco-men laid before the Parliament, his Majesty's Commissioner told the Parliament, That the Report of the Commission for enquiring into the Business of Glenco being sent to his Majesty on Thursday last, he would lay the same before them, with the Depositions of the Witnesses, and other Documents relating thereto, for their Satisfaction and full Information; and if they thought fit to make any other Use of it, he made no Doubt it would be with that Deference and Submission to his Majesty's Judgment that becometh so loyal and zealous a Parliament, in Vindication of the Justice and Honour of his Majesty's Government.

Then the Report being read, with the Depositions of the Witnesses, the King's Instructions, and the Master of Stair's Letters, for instructing the said Report.

After hearing the said Report, it was voted, *nemine contradicente*, That his Majesty's Instructions of the 11th and 16th Days of January 1692, touching the Highland Rebels, who did not accept in due Time the Benefit of his Indemnity, did contain a Warrant for Mercy to all without Exception who should offer to take the Oath of

Allegiance, and come in-upon Mercy, tho' the first Day of January 1692, prefixed by the Proclamation of Indemnity, was past; and that therefore these Instructions contained no Warrant for the Execution of the Glenco-men, made in February thereafter.

Then the Question stated and voted, If the Execution of the Glenco-men in February 1692, as it is represented to the Parliament, be a Murder, or not? and carried in the Affirmative.

It was then moved, That since the Parliament had found it a Murder, it may be enquired into, who were the Occasion of it, the guilty Persons, and Committers of it, and what Way and Manner they should be prosecuted: And after some Debate thereon, the Method of the Prosecution was delayed; and it was resolved, That this House shall again take the same under Consideration first on Wednesday next; and that the Master of Stair's Letters be put into the Clerk's Hands, and any of the Members allowed Inspection thereof.

June 26. The Enquiry into the Persons who were the Occasion of the Slaughter of the Glenco-men was again proposed; and it was moved, That before any further Procedure, there may be an Address sent to the King on what is already past: And after some Debate, the Question was stated, Proceed further in the Enquiry before addressing his Majesty: Or address upon what is past, without any further Procedure? And it carried, Proceed further before address.

Thereafter the Question stated and voted, If they should first proceed to consider the Master of Stair's Letters, or the Actors of the Murder of the Glenco-men? And it carried to consider first the Master of Stair's Letters.

Then the Master of Stair's Letters, with the King's Instructions to Sir Thomas Livingston and Colonel Hill, were read, and the 4th Article of the Opinion of the Commission relating to the Master of Stair were read; and after some Debate, the Question was stated, Whether the Master of Stair's Letters do exceed the King's Instructions towards the Killing and Destruction of the Glenco-men, or Not? And it carried in the Affirmative.

The Act for the Pole from the Committee for Security of the Kingdom being brought in, ordered, That it be next heard, and that thereafter the Parliament shall proceed against the Actors of the Murder of the Glenco-men.

Received a Supplication from the Glenco-men, craving Redress for the plundering them of their Cattle, burning their Houses; which was read, and remitted to the Committee for Security of the Kingdom.

Ordered, That the Earl of Breadalbane do get his Indictment for High Treason To-morrow.

June 27. Ordered, That the Parliament do proceed into the Enquiry of the Persons guilty, and Committers of the Slaughter of the Glenco-men. Heard a Petition of the Earl of Breadalbane, craving Sir Patrick Home, and other Advocates therein condescended on, may be ordained to plead his Defences against the Indictment of High Treason against him; which was granted.

July 1. A Warrant was granted for bringing the Earl of Breadalbane down to the Parliament-house. The Earl being brought to the Bar, his Majesty's Advocate produced his Warrant for raising this Process, and crav-

ed it might be marked. And the Petition given in by the Pannel, craving that the Diet of Compearance might be continued, and he allowed some competent Time to raise his Exculpation and adducing Witnesses from remote Places, and for Recovery of such Documents as he is to make use of for his Defence and Vindication, both from the Secretary's Office at London and his House in the Country. And the Advocates, *hinc inde*, being heard on the said Petition, it was voted, If the Diet appointed for the Earl to give in his Defences should be the 8th or the 15th instant? And it carried the 15th, and that in the mean time he may raise Letters of Exculpation.

Then the Indictment against the Pannel was read, and the Pannel remanded to Prison.

July 2. The Parliament proceeded into the Enquiry, as to those who gave the Orders and were Actors of the Slaughter of the Glenco-men: The Master of Stair's Letters to Colonel Hill, with Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton's Deposition, and Colonel Hill's Order to Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton, were read: And Colonel Hill called and compearing, his Oath taken before the Commission was again read. And it being moved, That the Colonel may give his Oath, and depone upon what Interrogators any Member of Parliament may be pleased further to put to him: And he having accordingly deponed on several Interrogators, proposed by several Members and signed the same, his Deposition was read. Then the Vote being put, If, from what has been laid before the House, Colonel Hill was clear and free of the Slaughter of the Glenco-men, or not? it carried in the Affirmative, *nemine contradicente*.

Warrant was then granted for citing Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton against the then next Sederunt of Parliament.

July 4. Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton, cited to compear this Day, being called and not compearing, the Execution against him was read. — Ordered, That he be cited by an edictal Citation on 48 Hours at the Market Cross of Edinburgh; with Certification, if he compear not, he shall be denounced, and a Warrant granted to apprehend and incarcerate him wherever he can be found.

July 8. Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton being cited to compear this Day, and being called and not compearing, Certification was granted against him, and he ordered to be denounced, apprehended and secured in the Terms of the former Order.

The Parliament having resumed the Enquiry into the Slaughter of the Glenco-men, and who were Actors; and in the first place, ancient Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton, and that Part of the Report of the Commission relating to him, and the Orders he got, and the Orders he said he gave; with the Depositions taken before the Commission, being read after some Debates, the Question was stated and voted, If, from what appears to the Parliament, Lieutenant Colonel Hamilton be clear of the Murder of the Glenco-men? and whether there be Ground to prosecute him for the same, or not? and it carried he was not clear, and that there was Ground to prosecute him.

Then the Question stated and voted, as to Major Dun-

kason, at present in Flanders; If the King should be addressed either to cause him be examined there, about the Orders he received, and his Knowledge about that Matter; or that he be ordered home to be prosecuted therefore, as his Majesty shall think fit, or not? and carried in the Affirmative.

Then that Part of the Commission's Report as to Glenlyon, Captain Drummond, Lieutenant or Adjutant Lindsay, Ensign Lundie and Sergeant Barber, was read, with the Depositions of the Witnesses against them; and the Question being stated and voted, It appeared that the said Persons were the Actors of the Slaughter of the Glencoe-men under Trust; and that his Majesty be addressed to send them home to be prosecuted for the same according to Law, or not? and carried in the Affirmative.—And remitted to the Committee for Security of the Kingdom to draw this Address.

Heard a Report from the Committee for Security of the Kingdom in favours of the plundered Glencoe-men, which being read was remitted to the said Committee with Instructions, that there be a particular Recommendation of the Petitioners Case to his Majesty, brought in by the said Committee.

July 9. An Address brought in by the Committee for Security of the Kingdom, anent the Slaughter of the Glencoe-men, &c. to be sent to the King, was read, and delayed till To-morrow, that the Members might inspect the same in the Clerk's Hands; and it was ordered, that the said Address be brought in first To-morrow.

July 10. The Address anent the Affair of Glencoe to be sent to the King being again read, with several of the Master of Stair's Letters to Sir Thomas Livingston and Colonel Hill, after some Debate upon the Paragraph touching the Matter of Stair, it was voted, approve the Paragraph as brought in by the Committee, or as offered with the Amendments? It carried approve, as brought in from the Committee. Then the whole Address voted and approved. And recommended to his Majesty's Commissioner to transmit this Address, with Duplicates of the King's Instructions, and of the Master of Stair's Letters.

Moved, That his Majesty's Commissioner have the Thanks of the Parliament, for laying the Discovery made of the Matter of Glencoe before them; as likewise the Commission, for their careful Procedure therein; which being put to the Vote, approve, or not? carried in the Affirmative *nemine contradicente*: Which his Majesty's Commissioner accepted of.

Moved, That in regard the Protection granted to the Glencoe-men by the Commission was expired, the Parliament may be pleased to grant them a new Protection, till his Majesty's Answer be returned concerning them: Which was agreed to.

July 15. The Earl of Breadalbane's Process being moved, a Warrant was granted for bringing the Earl from the Castle to the Parliament-house.

The Earl being brought to the Bar, his Majesty's Advocate craved the Indictment might be read; which being done, and a Petition given by the Pannel, craving the Summons to be rejected; as not duly executed for want of a List of Witnesses; and that the Diet might be deferred, or at least a competent Time, and further

Diligence allowed him to bring in Witnesses, and for recovering Writs and Documents that he is to make use of, to prove his Defences, being also read, and the Advocate *hinc inde* being heard on the said Petition; the Question was stated, sustain the Dilature, That a List of Witnesses was not given in to the Pannel with the Indictment of Treason; or, repel? and it carried repel. Then it was ordered *ex gratia*, That the King's Advocate give the Pannel a List of the Witnesses, and that the Process be continued till Thursday next, that he may object against the Witnesses, and the Pannel to be remanded to Prison.

July 17. Moved, That the Process of Treason at the King's Advocate's Instance against the Earl of Breadalbane be continued till next Session of Parliament: Which was agreed to. Adjourned to the 7th Day of November.

[To be continued.]

From the Scots Army at Duddingston, Oct. 9.

This Afternoon the Prince reviewed that part of his Army which is encamped here. His Royal Highness appeared in Lowland Dress. Before the Review was over, the Right Hon. the Lord Pittligo came into the Camp from Linlithgow, at the Head of a Squadron of Horsemen, consisting of 132, Knights, Freeholders and landed Gentlemen, besides, their Servants, all extremely well mounted and accoutred: They are all Gentlemen of Experience, and are mostly above 40 Years of Age. There came in at the same time 6 Companies of Foot, raised in the Shire of Aberdeen by the said Noble Lord Pittligo.

N. B. The Lord Pittligo's Squadron are all in Highland Dress, amounting in all to 248 Men.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kelly, who after his joining the Prince's Standard, had gone over to Fife in order to raise Men to complete his Regiment, is returned to the Camp, and brought a considerable Body of Men with him.

The Prince is about to form a Regiment of Light Horse, composed of Gentlemen, who are all to be habited in the Highland Uniform.

They continue beating up for Recruits all over the Neighbourhood; and as Trade is at a Stand, vast Numbers come in to enlist.

Yesterday the Rt. Hon. my Lord Ogilvie mounted Guard upon his Royal Highness, at the Head of above 100 brave Fellows of his Regiment, Colours flying and Drums beating.

The following Proclamations have been published.

CHARLES Prince of Wales, &c. Regent of Scotland, England, France and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging.

CHARLES P. R.

WHEREAS We are certainly informed, That the Elector of Hanover has taken upon him to summon a Parliament to meet at Westminster on Thursday the Seventeenth of this instant October; We hereby warn and command all His Majesty's Liege Subjects,

whether Peers or Commoners, to pay no Obedience to any such Summons, and not to presume to meet or act as a Parliament at the Time and Place appointed, or any other; the so doing by any Authority but that of the King our Royal Father, since the setting up of His Standard, and His Majesty's gracious Pardon offered for all that is past, being an overt Act of Treason and Rebellion: But if notwithstanding this Our Declaration, any Number of Persons shall presume to meet in either House, and act there as Members of a lawful Parliament, they cannot but be sensible that no Right or Privilege of Parliament can avail to justify what they shall say or do, in such an unlawful Assembly. And for those of His Majesty's Subjects of this His ancient Kingdom of Scotland, whether Peers or Commoners, who shall, contrary to these Our express Commands, presume to sit or vote as aforesaid, as soon as the same shall be verified unto Us, the Transgressors shall be proceeded against as Traitors and Rebels to their King and Country, and their Estates shall be confiscated for His Majesty's Use, according to the Laws of the Land; the pretended Union of these Kingdoms being now at an End. Lastly, We hereby strictly enjoin and command all His Majesty's faithful Subjects, of what Rank or Degree soever, to pay no Obedience or Regard to any Act, Vote, Order or Resolution, that may be published in the Name of both Houses, or of either of them respectively, as they shall answer the contrary at their Peril. Given at our Palace of Holyrood-house, the Ninth Day of October, One thousand seven hundred and forty five.

C. P. R.

By His Highness's Command.

JO. MURRAY.

CHARLES Prince of Wales, &c.

BEing informed, that many of our Father's Loyal Subjects, disabled from joining us by advanced Years, broken Constitutions and otherwise, are heartily disposed to assist us with Money, Horses and Arms; but have signified that they were at a Loss to know to whom they should apply for these Purposes;

We therefore hereby declare, that the Persons in the Circumstances aforesaid, sending to our Secretary at the Palace of Holyroodhouse, or where we shall happen to be for the Time, Money, Arms and Horses, will be

considered by us as a very reasonable and acceptable Mark of their Loyalty. Given at our Palace of Holyroodhouse the 8th Oct. 1745.

By His Highness's Command. J. Murray.

It may not be improper to notice, that those Gentlemen who acted as Volunteers under the late Administration, have only to Tuesday next to come in and make their Obedience.

A Letter from Inverness assures, that the Lairds of Coul, Fairbairn, Davochmaluock, &c. have set out from Ross-shire, at the Head of a numerous Body of their Kinsmen, (Mackenzies) in order to follow up to the Camp the Macdonalds and Macleods of the Isle of Sky.

The Answer to the Representation sent by the City of Edinburgh is at last come down; and, we are well informed, does not justify the horrid Excesses committed by the Garrison of the Castle upon this Metropolis; or any Hostilities at all, unless an Attempt were made upon that Garrison on the Side of the City; an Event which never existed, and perhaps never will. Many Persons of this City well remember the Siege which the Castle underwent at the Revolution, and that the Duke of Gordon acted the Humane and Christian Part by the City and Citizens, though the Enemy had raised Batteries on the Castlehill, which challenged Firing upon the City. Here again there was no Siege, only a Sort of Blockade; yet how our Governors have annoyed us, needs not be here repeated.

A Letter from Berwick says, That last Week General Cope caused carry into that Town all the Corn, Hay, Horses and Household-furniture from off the Lands, for 4 Miles North of the Place.

P. S. We just now hear (11 o'clock Forenoon) by a Gentleman come over from Angus, That on Monday Evening last, a Vessel came in to the Harbour of Montrose load with Arms, Ammunition, Money, &c. and that above 100 British Officers had landed from on board her.

✠ MR. and MRS. DEMAINBRAY being returned to Town, purpose on MONDAY NEXT, being the 14th Instant, to attend their SCHOOL, as usual, at their House in BISHOP'S LAND, next to Carruber's Close.